



What women need to know about nuclear power

Exposure to radiation is more dangerous to the health of women and their children than to other members of society. Women need to be informed about these risks when living near operating or proposed new nuclear power reactors.

Women and children are more vulnerable to radiation damage than men

Women are as much as 50% more sensitive to radiation than men. Infants and children are more radiosensitive than adults, and fetuses and embryos even more so. Established levels of exposure to radiation, deemed “acceptable” — but not “safe” — average the doses to adults and children, hiding the full impact to more sensitive members of the population. Pregnancy is not given any special protection.

Nuclear power reactors routinely release radioactive gases and liquids

Radioactive releases of liquids and gases from commercial nuclear power reactors occur routinely as part of daily operation. It does not take an accident, although releases are far higher, and travel further, during an accident.

There is no “safe” dose of radiation

The US National Academy of Sciences has investigated the dangers of low-energy, low-dose ionizing radiation and has concluded, “that it is unlikely that a threshold exists for the induction of cancers.” Claims that “a little radiation is good for you” have been widely discredited.

Studies show increased leukemia rates among children living near nuclear reactors

More than 40 studies in Europe have shown an increase in leukemia among children five and under living close to operating nuclear power reactors that have not experienced accidents.

Internal radiation is different from cosmic or background

Naturally occurring or cosmic radiation passes through the body. When isotopes like cesium, strontium or iodine are inhaled or ingested they irradiate cells from inside the body, causing long-term damage. Flying in an airplane every once-in-a-while or eating a banana is not as dangerous as routine exposure to man-made radiation released by nuclear reactors.

Why are women and children at greater risk?

Experts theorize that rapid cell division during childhood and pregnancy seems to be the reason for the vulnerability of embryos and fetuses. Studies also indicate a negative impact of radiation on estrogen and its functions; therefore radiation might be an endocrine disruptor and this would affect women in particular. Women also have much larger reproductive organs and far more hormonal systems than men.

Cancer cluster victims around nuclear reactors are often ignored, making them victims twice

Health impacts of radiation exposures caused by nuclear power reactors are often observed anecdotally in local communities. Yet the burden of proof is invariably placed upon the “victims” to demonstrate cause and culpability, even though the nuclear reactor is the most obvious suspect.

Nuclear reactors cause more than cancers

The harm that radiation exposures can do is not limited to leukemia and cancers. Exposures during pregnancy and childhood can cause diseases years later when the person is an adult. Exposures can also increase the frequency of mutations in our germ cells, which are passed down the generations. And exposure can disturb the development of — and cause malformations in — embryos and fetuses.

Information about health risks from nuclear reactors is suppressed or ignored

Women are largely kept unaware of the dangers they and their children — born and in the womb — face due to the routine radioactive releases from nuclear power reactors. Instead, the nuclear industry overstates promises of jobs and economic benefits that a new nuclear reactor might deliver, strategically bypassing any health concerns by keeping this information out of public view.

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